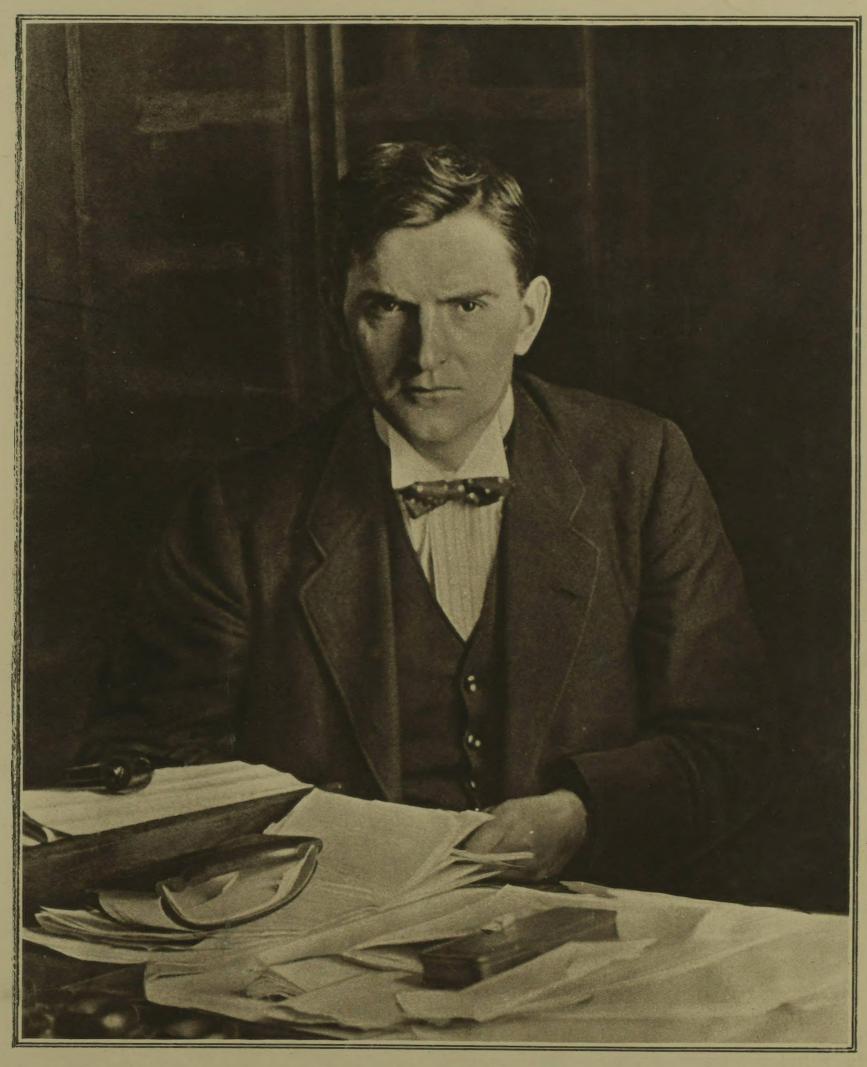
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1921.

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CAUSE OF A SPLIT IN THE "TRIPLE ALLIANCE" AND CONSEQUENT CANCELLATION OF THE STRIKE:

MR. FRANK HODGES, SECRETARY OF THE MINERS' FEDERATION.

The division in the ranks of the Triple Alliance of Labour, leading to the dramatic cancellation of the strike on April 15, began with the repudiation by some of the Miners' Federation leaders of a statement made by their Secretary, Mr. Frank Hodges, to a meeting of M.P.s on the previous evening. Mr. Hodges had said that the miners were "prepared to consider wages provided they are not related to a permanent setbement on a district basis and are of a temporary character." It was because the Miners refused a subsequent invitation of the Government to

resume negotiations that the other two parties to the Triple Alliance—the Railwaymen and Transport Workers—called off the strike. Mr. Hodges offered to resign his post of Secretary, but the Miners' Federation Committee refused to accept his resignation, and he withdrew it. He is thirty-four, and a few years ago was a working miner. Then he studied economics at the Central College, and later went to Paris, where he acquired fluent French. He made a very favourable impression on the M.P.s whom he addressed at the House of Commons.

PHOTOGRAPH BY PHOTOPRESS



THE Census and the figure One in the date would seem to have some mystical affinity. It was in the first year of our era (however differently chronologists may arrange it) that the decree went out from Cæsar Augustus that all the world should be "taxed," in which obscure phrase the translators of the Authorised Version disguise the taking of that Roman Census which drew Joseph and Mary to Bethlehem. The Event attendant on that visit has invested the act of numbering the people with a halo of incomparable romance, apart from all questions of date. But there is a minor romance, too, in the curious coincidence that the British Census is also associated with the figure One in every successive decade, the reason being that the first Population Act, passed in 1800, was put in force during the spring of the following

year. This year's ceremony, unlucky in its postponement, is the thirteenth time of asking. Absit omen!

So dry and statistical a matter as the Census would not at first sight seem to have any obvious connection with literature, yet in the person of one man this institution finds a most interesting link with several English writers who made the early years of the nineteenth century illustrious. The Father of the Census, John Rickman, that most conscientious public official, was the intimate friend of Charles Lamb, Southey, and Coleridge, not to mention some minor characters, amiable oddities such as George Dyer and George Burnett. Through the literary biography of the period Rickman floated as a somewhat elusive ghost, until, just after the last Census was taken, Mr. Orlo Williams, in a volume of Life and Letters, set the portrait of John Rickman fully rounded before us, and incidentally made several notable additions to our knowledge of Charles Lamb.

Rickman served as Speaker's Secretary for twelve years, and was Clerk at the Table of the House of Commons for twenty-six years. He was chosen to organise the machinery for taking the Census of 1801, because in 1796 he had written a paper entitled "Thoughts on the Utility and Facility of a General Enumeration of the People of the British Empire." In that essay Rickman dealt in a very matter-of-fact way with the economic advantages of a Census, and advanced the view that the population was probably far higher than the usual estimate. He held, too, that it could be easily deduced from the Parish Registers. His work was Charles Abbot, who introduced

the Population Bill in 1800, and who, when the measure became law, offered Rickman the supervision of the returns.

Rickman, whose turn of mind admirably fitted him for the task, had a free hand with regard to organisation. He set up an office in the Cock-Pit off Birdcage Walk, and was allowed to choose his own clerks. There he devised the first Census paper, in which returns were asked for under six heads. Inquiry was made as to the number of houses, uninhabited houses, and the number of families inhabiting each house; also as to the number of persons, excluding soldiers and sailors, found in the parish on the day of inquiry. The first Census returns were made solely by the clergy; but ten years later clergymen were held responsible only for returns of births, deaths, and marriages, the rest of the work being done by the Overseers of the Parish.

The task of analysing and of tabulating the returns gave the only begetter of the Census extraordinary trouble, which he bore with heroic cheerfulness, for the duty was one after his own heart. His correspondence gives continual glimpses of his preoccupation with the business which was to him a hobby. He made a kindly attempt to employ hopeless George Burnett in the work, but Lamb's "George II." (or "The Bishop") gave his patron great distress because of his "uncon-vertible talents." "He thinks too highly of himself for common purposes, and God knows he is fit for no other. Our Population business is so

Coleridge touches the Census in a letter also quoted in Mr. Orlo Williams' volume. Under the date of Friday, July 17, 1812, S. T. C. writes to Rickman and pays him, albeit with the usual nebulosity, what is intended to be a very handsome compliment on his statistical work. whatever part of Christendom a genuine philosopher in political economy shall arise and establish a system including the laws and the distributing forces of that miraculous Machine of living creatures, a Body Politic, he will have been in no small measure indebted to you for authentic and well-guarded documents. The Preliminary Observations [that is, Rickman's Introduction to the Census Returns for 1811] interested me much in and for themselves; and as grounds or hints for manifold reflections they were at least equally valuable." "Grounds or hints for manifold reflec-

tions" is delicious as coming from Coleridge. No human being's reflections, even on Census Returns, could have been more manifold or extraordinary had they only been made articulate; but he goes no further, and, had he tried to give them voice, we know only too well into what indeterminate mazes of irrelevancy his speculations must have wandered.

No precious word of Lamb's on the actual Census seems to have come down to us; but apart from his friendship with the Censustaker, there occurs what may be regarded as a literary link of sorts between Elia and his friend's special occupation. On December 30, 1800, the very day that the first Population Act for Great Britain passed the House of Lords, Rickman, then little dreaming of his future intimate connection with the Census, writes to Southey, "I have a very pleasant neighbour opposite, C. Lamb. He laughs as much as I wish, and makes even puns without remorse of con-science." Rickman speaks of Lamb's lately completed dramatic piece, "John Woodvil," "the language entirely of the last century, and further back." Rickman thought he had not seen a play with so much humour, moral feeling, and correct sentiment since the world was young.

If J. R. found Lamb a very pleasant neighbour, the opinion was reciprocal. Lamb, writing to Manning, on November 3, 1800, remarks, in the true Elian vein, "I have made an acquisition of a pleasant hand, one Rickman, to whom I was introduced by George Dyer-not the most flattering auspices under which one

man can be introduced to another. This Rickman lives in our Buildings [27, Southampton Buildings], immediately opposite our house, the finest fellow to drop in a' nights about 9 or 10 o'clock, cold bread and cheese time, just in the wishing time of night, when you wish for somebody to come in without a distinct idea of a probable anybody . . . a most pleasant hand, a fine rattling fellow, has gone through life laughing at solemn apes, a perfect man. must see Rickman to know him, for he is a species in one."

If Lamb's word on the Census itself be a-wanting, he has at least compensated for the omission by drawing, in most Lamb-like style, the portrait of the Census-taker. J. D. S.



THE ARMY'S "UNIVERSAL PROVIDER" THROUGHOUT THE WAR: THE LATE GENERAL SIR JOHN COWANS, EX-QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

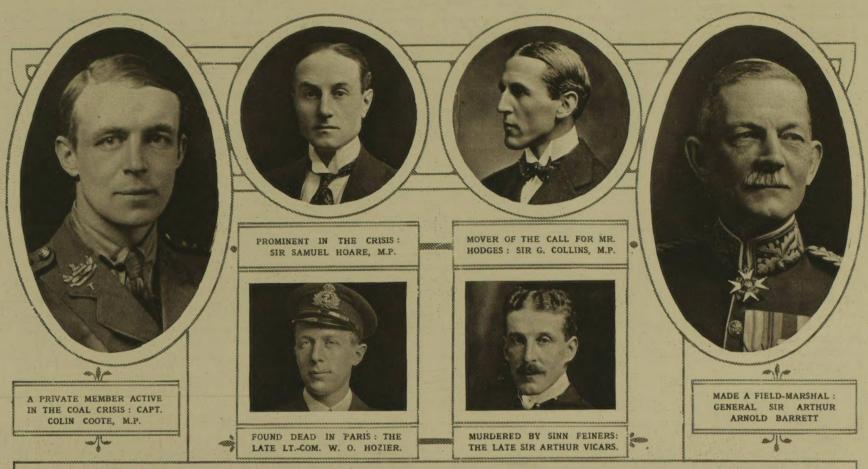
Much of the credit for the British Army's success in the war was due to the wonderful organising powers of General Sir John Cowans, who died at Mentone on April 16 in his fifty-ninth year. He was Ouartermaster-General to the Forces from 1912 to 1919, when he retired to manage a great oil-development scheme in Mesopotamia. As "Q.M.C.," he was responsible for housing, clothing, and feeding an Army which rapidly expanded from 200,000 men to over 7,000,000. Towards the end of he war he was spending over £2,000,000 a day on food for the troops, and was sending every day to France 20,000 tons of goods. No army was ever so well catered for. His good-humour was unfailing, and he was immensely popular.

From a Drawing by T. Percival Anderson, M.B.E.

much beneath him that he has not yet condescended to understand it, and does not two hours' work a day." Consequently Rickman, writing to Southey, goes on to say that he must dismiss all who cannot employ themselves without leading strings, and that Burnett's unwilling occupation would cease on Saturday week. About a fortnight later, however, Rickman, again writing to Southey, says that, on his expostulation, Burnett has at length " consented to condescend to understand our present business; therefore, of course, he stays to the end of it." G. B. had declared that there was nothing to understand, and had carried his abstraction so far as to ask oftener than once for instructions what he should do when he had copied anything wrong. The answer "Scratch it out and correct it," did not disconcert him at all.

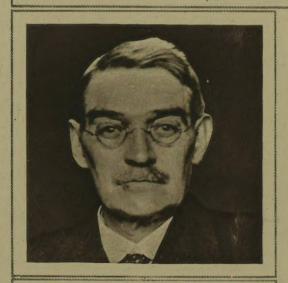
PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: MEN IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ELLIOTT AND FRY, LAFAYETTE, TOPICAL, L.N.A., WHITLOCK, AND RUSSELL.





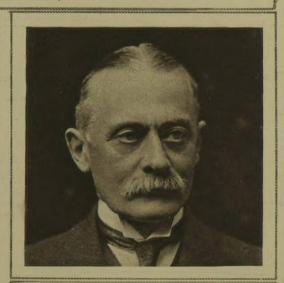
THE SWEARING-IN OF THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE AT THE LAW COURTS: (L. TO R., ON THE BENCH) LORD STERNDALE, LORD BIRKENHEAD (THE LORD CHANCELLOR), AND SIR A. T. LAWRENCE (THE NEW "LORD CHIEF").



THE DEATH OF A FAMOUS ETCHER: THE LATE MR. WILLIAM STRANG, R.A.



THE NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE: SIR ALFRED TRISTRAM LAWRENCE.



A LEADER OF THE MINE-OWNERS DURING THE CRISIS: LORD GAINFORD.

Sir Godfrey Collins, M.P. (Lib.) for Greenock proposed, Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.P. (C.U.) for Lanark, seconded, and Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P. (C.) for Chelsea, supported the motion to invite Mr. Frank Hodges to state the miners' case, after the owners had been heard, to a meeting of private Members (illustrated elsewhere in this number). Capt. Colin Coote, M.P. (Lib.) for the Isle of Ely, also took a prominent part in the proceedings, which led directly to the disruption of the Triple Alliance of Labour and the cancellation of the strike.—Field-Marshal Sir Arthur Barrett, recently promoted to that rank, served in the Afghan War, and has been Adjutant-General in India.—Lieut.-Commander William O. Hozier,

brother of Mrs. Winston Churchill, shot himself in a Paris hotel on April 14.—Sir Arthur Vicars, who was Ulster King of Arms when the Irish Crown Jewels were stolen in 1907, was murdered on April 14 by a gang of thirty armed men at his home, Kilmorna House, which they burnt down.—Sir Alfred Tristram Lawrence was sworn in at the Law Courts as Lord Chief Justice, in succession to Lord Reading, on April 15. He is seventy-eight.—Mr. William Strang, the well-known etcher, died suddenly on April 12. Only last month he was elected an R.A. Engraver.—Lord Gainford (formerly Mr. J. A. Pease) is a past President of the Mining Association, and one of its spokesmen during the coal dispute.

A "TRIPLE ALLIANCE" OF SPORT: LAWN-TENNIS; RACKETS; GOLF.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL



WINNER, MIXED DOUBLES: HON. F. M. B. FISHER.



RUNNER-UP IN THE LADIES' SINGLES: MRS. PEACOCK.



WINNER OF THE LADIES' SINGLES: MISS E. D. HOLMAN.



WINNER, OPEN DOUBLES: MR. T. M. MAVROGORDATO.



WINNER, OPEN DOUBLES: MR. P. M. DAVSON.



RUNNERS-UP, PUBLIC SCHOOLS RACKETS: THE ETON PAIR.



WINNERS, PUBLIC SCHOOLS RACKETS: THE WELLINGTON PAIR.



WINNER, OPEN SINGLES: M. A. H. GOBERT (HOLDER).



THE U.S. LADY GOLF CHAMPION'S DÉBUT IN ENGLAND: MISS ALEXA STIRLING.



WOMEN v. MEN GOLFERS AT STOKE POGES: MISS CECIL LEITCH AND MR. C. J. H. TOLLEY, WHOM SHE DEFEATED.



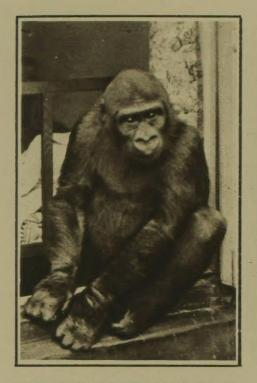
VICTORIOUS OVER MR. C. V. L. HOOMAN: MISS MOLLY GRIFFITHS, AT STOKE POGES.

The challenge rounds of the Lawn-Tennis Covered Court Championships were played at Queen's Club on April 15 and 16. Miss E. D. Holman won the Ladies' Singles Championship by beating Mrs. Peacock. The holder, Miss Ryan, did not defend. The Mixed Doubles went to the Hon. F. M. B. Fisher and Mrs. Peacock, who beat Mr. Lovibond and Mrs. Chambers. The holders, Mr. R. Lycett and Miss Ryan, did not defend. In the Open Singles, M. A. H. Gobert, the holder, beat Mr. W. C. Crawley (challenger). The Open Doubles were won by Mr. P. M. Davson and Mr. T. M. Mavrogordato, who beat the holders, M. A. H. Gobert and Mr. R. Lycett.—The final round of the Public Schools Rackets Championship

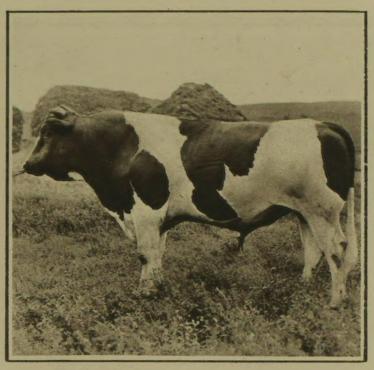
took place at Queen's Club, on April 17, the Weilington pair, P. N. Durlacher and L. Lees, beating Eton, R. Aird and H. D. Sheldon, by 4 games to one.—
A Ladies' v. Gentlemen golf tournament was held at Stoke Poges on April 18, the men giving a half. In the ten singles the two teams were equal, with 5 all. Miss Cecil Leitch beat Mr. C. J. H. Tolley by 6 and 4. Miss Alexa Stirling, of Atlanta, Georgia, the American lady champion, who was playing for the first time over here, was beaten by Mr. R. H. de Montmorency, by 4 and 3. Miss Molly Griffiths (Sunningdale), whose style is very attractive, beat Mr. C. V. L. Hooman by 1 hole. The men won all the five foursomes.

MATTERS OF THE MOMENT: OCCASIONS OF NOTABLE INTEREST.

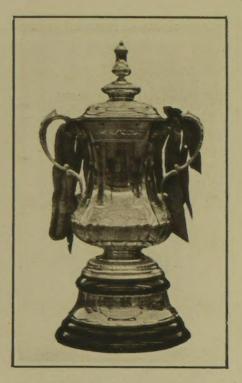
PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL, TOPICAL, AND I.B.



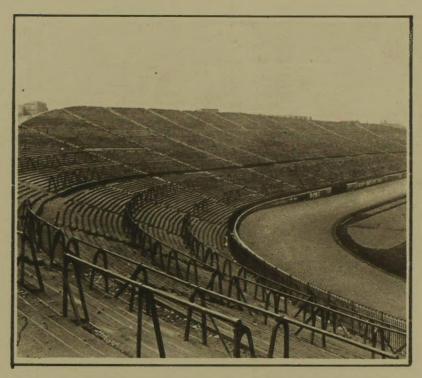
VICTIM OF HOME-SICKNESS AND U.S. CLIMATE; JOHN DANIEL, THE "HUMAN" GORILLA.



SOLD FOR THE RECORD PRICE OF \$10,000: "HEDGES SECOND SERIES," A BRITISH FRIESIAN BULL.



THE GREAT "SOCCER" TROPHY TO BE FOUGHT FOR ON APRIL 23: THE CUP.



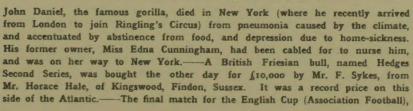
THE SCENE OF THE CUP FINAL ON THE 23RD BETWEEN TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR AND WOLVERHAMPTON WANDERERS: THE STAMFORD BRIDGE GROUND.



HOW A COAL STRIKE AFFECTS THE LONDON HOUSEWIFE: A LONG QUEUE AT ST. PANCRAS TOWN HALL WAITING FOR PERMITS FOR HALF A HUNDREDWEIGHT.



CRICKETERS BACK FROM AUSTRALIA: MEMBERS OF THE M.C.C. TEAM FOR THE TEST
MATCHES ON THEIR ARRIVAL AT VICTORIA STATION.



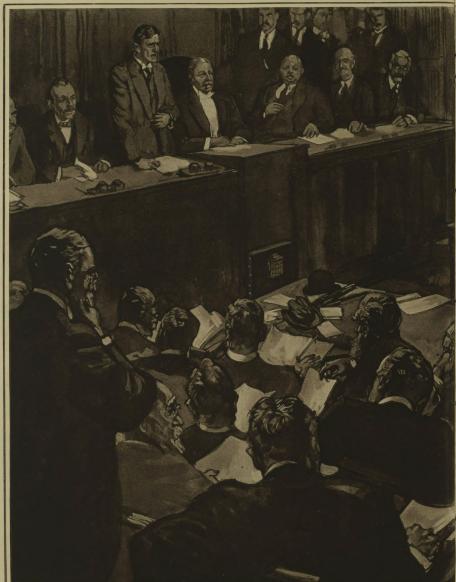


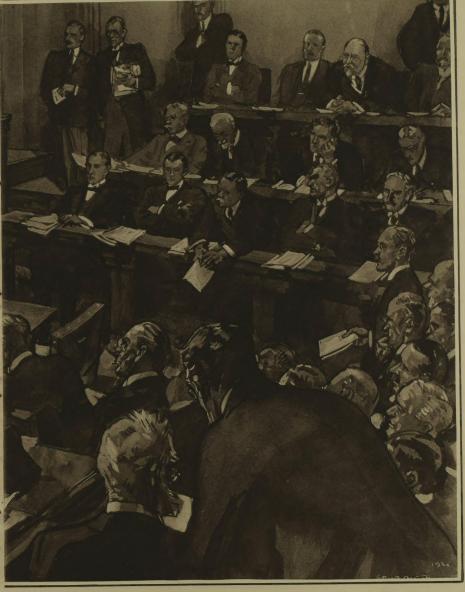
THE "WORLD'S RECORD" CHESS TOURNAMENT: PLAYERS IN THE 200-A-SIDE KENT. T. SURREY MATCH AT THE CENTRAL HALL, WESTMINSTER.

between Tottenham Hotspur and the Wolverhampton Wanderers, is to be played at Stamford Bridge on Saturday, April 23.—The M.C.C. cricket team arrived at Victoria Station on their return from Australia on April 17. Our photograph shows, on the left, Waddington, Makepeace, and Hitch; and on the right, Hendren and Hobbs, with Strudwick next to Mr. F. C. Toone, the manager (in dark overcoat).—A great chess tournament between teams of 200 each, representing Kent and Surrey, took place the other day at the Central Hall, Westminster. It was arranged by the Kent County Chess Association.

AN UNUSUAL MOVE: THE COMMONS TAKE THE INITIATIVE IN HANDLING THE STRIKE CRISIS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.L.





ACTING INDEPENDENTLY OF THE CABINET: THE MEETING OF PRIVATE MEMBERS IN

The outstanding political event of the strike crisis was the renascence of the power of Parliament as apart from the power of the Cabinet. On Thursday, April 14, the day before that fixed for the strike, a large body of private Members invited the leaders of the coal-owners to meet them in a Committee Room and state their case. Having heard the coal-owners, and being dissatisfied, the meeting then invited Mr. Frank Hodges, Secretary of the Miners' Federation, to state the case for the miners (as here illustrated). It was at this meeting that Mr. Hodges made the offer to re-consider wages, repudiated by the more extreme leaders of the Miners' Federation, whose refusal to re-open negotiations caused the split in the Triple Alliance and the cancellation of the strike. Our drawing shows at the head table in the left background (from left to right) Messrs.

A COMMITTEE ROOM, TO HEAR MR. FRANK HODGES STATE THE MINERS' CASE.

J. Robson, J. H. Thomas, M.P., Frank Hodges (speaking), J. A. R. Marriott, M.P. (Chairman), Mr. Herbert Smith (President, Miners' Federation), Mr. James Sexton (Dockers' J. Rolson, J. H. Thomas, M.P., Frank Hodger (spatishing), J. A. R. Marriott, M.P. (Untirman), Mr. Herbert Smith (President, Miners Peceration), Mr. James Sexuson (Doctors) Secretary), and Mr. Percy Hurd, M.P. Standing in the left forefor bench (from left to right) are Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.P., and Capt. Colin Coste, M.P., and fourth from left, Mr. J. Wallace, M.P. Behind Mr. Wallace is Mr. Leslie Scott, M.P. (elbow on desk). On the back bench are Mr. T. W. H. Inskip, M.P. (extreme left), Mr. Marshall Stevens, M.P. (third from left, leaning forward), and Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P. (extreme right). Other Members prominent were Sir Godfrey Collins, Sir Robert Williams, Major Morrison Bell, and Mr. George Balfour.-[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

To the Editor, Illustrated London News.

SIR,—I have read with interest a series of articles by M. Naudeau with the above title, and venture to offer some comments on them.

That M. Naudeau should desire to view the Irish Problem through French eyes is to be welcomed; that—judging by your extracts—he should have fortified his vision with Sinn Fein spectacles is cause for infinite regret. It is always desirable that an investigator should bring an open mind to bear upon his subject, but

AFTER THE BOMB ATTACK ON A DUBLIN HOTEL OCCUPIED BY AUXILIARY POLICE: A MEMBER OF THE FORCE LOOKING INTO THE WRECKED BILLIARD-ROOM.

A daring attack was made on April 11 on the L. and N.W.R. Hotel at North Wall, Dublin, occupied by a large force of Auxiliary Police. The attackers mingled with dockers going to work in the morning and suddenly began throwing bombs and firing revolvers through the windows. Many of the bombs, which were all of an inferior kind, failed to explode. One knocked off Major Ryan the Police Commandant's cap. The police came out and fired on the attackers, one of whom was killed. Two others and one cadet were wounded.

Photograph by L.N.A.

doubly so if he be a foreigner studying the political difficulties of a country not his own. Yet M. Naudeau makes no pretence of having conducted an independent inquiry. His confession is ingenuous. Some London Sinn Feiners "recommended me to their Dublin confederates, and twenty-four hours after my arrival some... emissaries managed to let me have an address where I would meet some of the chief Sinn Fein leaders, who were actually wanted by the police and on the run."

Following his brief, he traces the present conditions in Ireland to the action of the British Government in 1917-18. The argument is as follows. During those years not a single policeman was killed, but innocent civilians were slain, people were imprisoned or deported, and hundreds of houses were searched. All this M. Naudeau reports. But why choose 1917 as the starting point? Why not go back to Easter 1916?

There was no militarism in Ireland in the preceding years; the country was denuded of troops; the Irish had contributed less than their quota to the war; they were free from the rationing and the regulations which bore so heavily on you in Great Britain; a Home Rule Act had been placed on the Statute Book, the main provisions of which had been accepted by the representatives of the Irish people. And then, while England was in dire distress, there came a Rebellion which cost hundreds of lives and devastated the capital. It does not seem to occur to M. Naudeau that there is a connection between the Rebellion of 1916 and the defensive measures of the two following years.

But if he chooses to start with 1917, why is he silent about the great event of that year? He says much of British repressive measures, but he studiously ignores the fact that in June every single prisoner arrested or condemned in connection with the Rebellion was set free. He says nothing of the Irish Convention, called to formulate a scheme of Irish self-government, to which even representatives of Sinn Fein were summoned. These are grave omissions; but there is another which is worse. When M. Naudeau speaks of persons arrested and houses being searched, he conceals the cause of these measures. And yet it was a cause which might interest him as a French-

man. For in 1917 Sinn Fein was plotting a second rebellion for the spring of 1918, when it would coincide with the last great German offensive.

In July 1917 Count Bernstorff told the German Foreign Office that things were moving again in Ireland, and that the rebels were reorganising their forces. They were, he added, in need of money; but he had put that matter right. It was in connection with this plot that the repressive measures of which M. Naudeau complains were put in operation. Men were arrested and found in possession of military manuals, maps printed in Germany, and plans for the destruction of roads, bridges, barracks, and Government stores. Does M. Naudeau maintain that England fighting for her life (and, incidentally, for the life of France) in three continents was to ignore this treachery at

M. Naudéau, quoting his Sinn Fein mentors, goes on to say that "it was only after two years of suffering, peril, and persecution" that Sinn Fein proceeded to slaughter policemen. They say that they only did it in self-defence, but complain that they are treated as criminals. This remarkable asser-

tion deserves examination.

The war on the police began with the shooting of two constables near Tipperary in January 1919. These men were escorting a load of gelignite, ordered by the Tipperary County Council, when

they were ambushed and murdered without warning. There was clearly no aggression by the Government in this case. In consequence of the outrage, South Tipperary was proclaimed a military area. Sinn Fein issued a counter-proclamation threatening death to all magistrates, jurors, and other persons helping the Government, and announcing that all policemen found in the area of South Tipperary would be deemed to have forfeited their lives.

With that the reign of terror commenced. M. Naudeau passes over it in discreet silence, in order that he may arrive at the period of reprisals. But reprisals did not begin for more than eighteen months after the murder of the policemen just described. The only case of reprisal prior to the summer of 1920 occurred late in 1919, at Fermoy, when a young, unarmed soldier was murdered as he was going into church one Sunday

morning. That night his comrades broke some shop windows. There was looting, but the Irish Chief-Justice—who is neither a Protestant nor a Unionist—ascribed it to the hooligans of the town.

Yet this ante-reprisal period deserves examination. It was crowded with horrible atrocities. The British Government erred grievously during this epoch, but its error was that it failed to realise the gravity of the situation. It tried to rely on the ordinary law and failed, and yet we are asked to believe that Ireland was, during those eighteen months, ground down under the heel of militarism.

We come to the period of reprisals, which began last summer. M. Naudeau condemns them, and rightly. But he makes no attempt to analyse the evidence concerning them. For example, he alleges that sixty creameries have been destroyed, whereas the actual figures are sixteen destroyed and cleven damaged. When we remember that there are over five hundred creameries in Ireland, his suggestion that the destruction of these creameries has injured Irish trade is clearly exaggerated.

He makes no attempt to consider whether these "reprisals" have really been the work of the Crown Forces, whereas it is beyond question that many of the crimes attributed to them have been the work of Sinn Fein. Lastly, he takes no account of the provocation which led men to break the bonds of discipline. An Irish priest, not long since, when asked to join in a protest against reprisals, refused, saying, "If you want to stop reprisals, stop the provocation which begets them."

Very true. If reprisals, committed in passion, are wrong, assassinations, committed in cold-blooded calculation, are worse. Yet M. Naudeau ignores this. He shudders over the ruins of Balbriggan and Cork, but says no word of the murders which inflamed the comrades of the murdered men to break loose.

Even soldiers and policemen are human beings. When they see their comrades, victims of an ambuscade, left naked, mutilated, and disembowelled on the road, is it surprising that they should see red? When they read Father Dominic's account of how six of their officers were kidnapped and murdered while prisoners (what of the Hague Convention?), while "one of them squealed like a rat," is it to be expected that they should be unmoved? But M. Naudeau's spectacles are so focussed



THROWN THROUGH THE WINDOWS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN HOTEL, DUBLIN, DURING THE ATTACK: UNEXPLODED BOMBS BEING EXAMINED BY AN OFFICER.—[Photograph by L.N.A.]

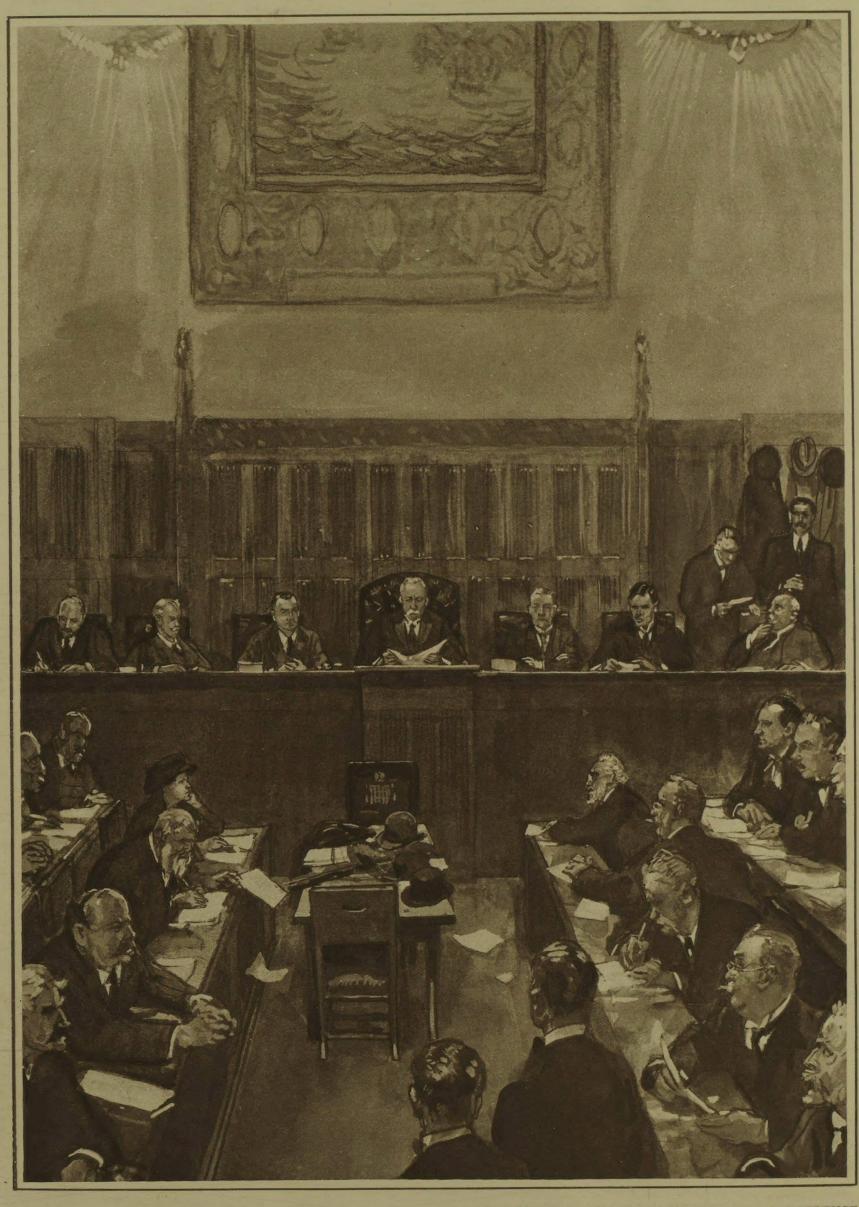
that his French eyes cannot see these things. There is more that I could say respecting M. Naudeau's opinions on Ireland's right to nation-hood and independence, but I have already trespassed too far upon your space. My object will have been achieved if I succeed in impressing your readers with the fact that there is another side of the Irish Problem than that which M. Naudeau has been allowed, or has tried, to see.

Your obedient servant,

LOYALIST.

TRADE UNIONISTS AT WESTMINSTER: A COAL CRISIS INNOVATION.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, STEVEN SPURRIER, R.O.I.



THE FIRST TRADE UNION MEETING HELD IN A COMMITTEE ROOM OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: A CONFERENCE WHICH RESOLVED TO SUPPORT A TRIPLE ALLIANCE STRIKE AND CONDEMNED THE GOVERNMENT.

A joint conference of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the National Executive of the Labour Party, and the Parliamentary Labour Party was held on the night of Thursday, April 14, in one of the Grand Committee Rooms of the House of Commons, used for the first time for a Trade Union meeting. At the back (seated from left to right) are Messrs. H. S. Lindsay, J. R. Clynes, M.P., Arthur Henderson, M.P., E. L. Poulton (Chairman), C. W.

Bowerman, Frank Hodges, and Herbert Smith. At the tables in the foreground (taking the tables from left to right and beginning with the figures nearest the Chairman's table) are (first table) Messrs. Tyson and Wilson; (second table) Miss Bondfield, Ben Turner, James O'Grady, and Ramsay Macdonald; (third table) D. Irving, T. Shaw, Robertson, John Hodge, and Frank Rose; (fourth table) R. Williams, J. H. Thomas, and H. Gosling.—[Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



tinued; but prices have not been exhilarating to sellers, and dealers who buy to sell again are not wishful to add stock to

their galleries with a view to retaining it unsold for an indefinite time. Amateurs and collectors correspondingly are shy to add new pieces to their collections at a time when art treasures are being dispersed as too (cumbersome, and when insurance companies have been busy accepting premiums for possible risks under a " riot and civil commotion ' clause.

Pictures and furniture, porcelain and silver, periodically change ownership; the same objects make successive precedents in the auction-room. But nowadays all records are broken; old heirlooms come forward, as débutants, for public sale. There are only two eras in English history when the disturbance of private ownership was as pronounced as it is now-the Tudor period under

Later, Scott wished to call his novel "Cumnor Hall," had not his publisher dissuaded him, and it was entitled "Kenilworth," which title graces so many suburban villas instead of "Cumnor Hall."

Messrs. Sotheby, on the 22nd, sold some valuable tapestries and carpets, together with some interesting old furniture. From Cobham Hall came six old Flemish tapestry panels, depicting scenes from the life of Cleopatra. A humorous episode finds its place in patient needlework-

Twas merry, when

You wager'd on your angling, when your diver Did hang a salt fish on his hook, which he With fervency drew up.

There is nothing new in humour. Here is the salted-herring joke on the angler 300 years old. Arms and armour make a cosmopolitan appeal.

Profiteers collect staghorns; the world at large has the prescience to collect armour. The collection of the late Morgan S. Williams, of St. Donat's Castle, Glamorgan, would not have been outside the purview of the late Sir Guy Laking. Together, with the armour goes a

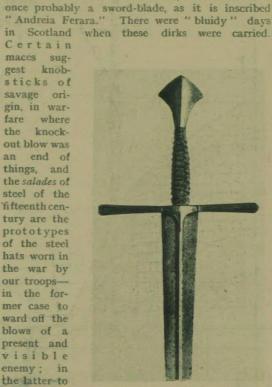
series of Jacobean oak furniture of fine character, but it is overshadowed by the armour. The sale is to be conducted by Messrs. Christie on the 26th and two following days. One of the pièces de résistance is a fine suit of armour coming from the Beardmore Collection, and having been exhibited at the Victoria and Albert Museum. German in origin, it suggests affinity with armour by Koloman Kolman, made for Count Sonneberg in 1508. It is unrestored, save the gauntlets, which are Maximilian in character, and here point the story in evolution which this suit exhibits as interlocking the Gothic period with the later Maximilian more virile manner. The Wallace Collection has examples akin to this suit, so that it comes into the market with some distinctive character. We like the three fine specimens, dear to all

lovers of armoury, of the archer's pavois d'assaut. The examples here offered are all German of the fifteenth century, and are of wood covered with sheepskin decorated with armorial escutcheons in colour.

Highland claymores have a sentimental and

antiquarian an value. There are three examples which are undoubtedly rare, and deserve to bring a big price. Chaymores have been replaced by Mills bombs, and T.N.T. is the modern method of settling an argu-ment. But Rhoderick Dhu in his great duel used a Highland claymore, as narrated by Scott in his poem. There the Scottish "Claidheamh-mor," and here is an example with drooping quillons with cin-quefoil ends, which is said to have belonged to William Wallace. The ety mology suggests "us quebaugh,' which the Saxon has translated into " whisky. Another example of the Scottish claymore, the blade stamped upon the forte with an escutcheon, bears a fifteenth - century maker's mark; and

a third claymore



has the blade trebly

grooved upon each side. To collectors, High-land dirks and pistols

offer similar rarities. The

Scottish dirks measure

from 13 in. to 15 in. in length. A fine

example has the grip of ivy wood carved with Celtic ornaments; the blade was

WITH BLADE ENGRAVED IN THE STYLE OF ERCOLO DI FIDELI: AN ITALIAN SWORD OF THE "BASTARD" TYPE, ABOUT 1470. This fine sword is included in the forthcoming sale at Christie's of the Morgan S. Williams Collection of Arms and Armour. The hilt is of bright iron, and the grip is covered with crimson velvet with an overlay of plaited cord. The blade is of superb quality.

By Courtesy of Messes. Christie, Manson and Woods.

thoughts tinctured with days of chivalry, but withal it holds the sinister idea of man in conflict with man. When is the sword to be turned into the ploughshare, and when is the armourer's art to be forgotten? It is for man himself to decide.



GERMAN SHIELDS OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY: ARCHERS' PAVOIS D'ASSAUT; OF WOOD COVERED WITH SHEEPSKIN, WITH ARMORIAL

AND DECORATIVE DESIGNS. These are lots in the Morgan S. Williams Collection of Arms and Armour to be sold at Christie's on April 26, 27 and 28.

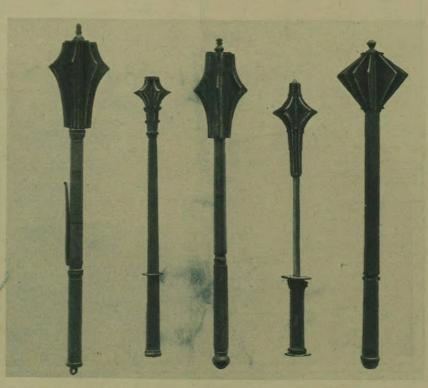
By Courtesy of Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods.

Henry VIII., when the spoils of the monasteries became dispersed; and the Revolution in the Charles I. period, when Royalists saw their silver melted for the cause or looted. The even flow of interchange has been disturbed in the art world. A cataclysm of art treasures has suddenly poured into the market to be whirled to the four winds of heaven, one quarter of the paradise being America, where hall-marked rarities from the Old World are assailed with as much prowess as Drake displayed when he seized the treasures of the New World.

Removed from a castle - not the Castle - in Ireland came a fine collection of porcelain and faience, sold by Messrs. Christie on the 21st. Sinn Fein activities possibly confine themselves to stopping emigrants to America rather than determining whether porcelain should come here to cross the Atlantic. Some interesting Chinese enamelled porcelain appeared at this sale. A Bristol delft bowl was inscribed "Drink, Drink, whilst ye have Breath, For there is no Drinking after Death.
T. V. 1756," the year when Surajah Dowlah captured Calcutta and imprisoned the English captives in the Black Hole.

In an assemblage of old pictures and drawings sold on the 22nd by Messrs. Christie from the collection of F. J. O. Holdsworth, of Kingsbridge, Devon, and other sources, there was a portrait in charcoal by Ozias Humphry of William Julius Mickle, the poet. In an examination paper on poets there are few who could tell Mickle was. Yet he was a great light in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Fielding lies buried in an unknown grave at Lisbon; but Mickle, the translator of Camoens, was received with acclamation when he went as secretary to Commodore Johnston of the Royal Navy. He claims further distinction by the love which Sir Walter Scott bore for his ballads. It is related that as a boy Scott never tired of reciting the first four lines of Mickle's ballad, "Cumnor Hall"-

The dews of summer night did fall; The moon, sweet regent of the sky, Silver'd the walls of Cumnor Hall And many an oak that grew thereby.



safeguard

invisible foe.

Times have

changed. An

armoury un-

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recollections

as it brings

sad mem-

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in conflict.

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SUGGESTING "KNOBSTICKS OF SAVAGE ORIGIN": FIFTEENTH-CENTURY MACES USED FOR "THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW" IN HAND-TO-HAND CONFLICT.

From left to right the above five weapons are (1) a Spanish Gothic mace, with seven-flanged head; (2) a French Gothic mace, with six-flanged head, of about 1460; (3) a fifteenth-century Spanish mace, with seven-flanged head; (4) a French steel mace, six-flanged, of about 1440; (5) a late fifteenth-century English mace, the iron head formed of sixteen flanges (three missing) mounted on a wood grip. They are included in the Morgan S. Williams Sale at Christie's

By Courtesy of Messrs, Christie, Manson and Woods,

GUARDING, NOT PUMPING: THE NAVY'S PART IN THE COAL CRISIS.

PHOTOGRAPH BY FARRINGDON PHOTO CO.



"ONLY USED TO PROTECT ADMIRALTY PROPERTY AND ASSIST THE MILITARY IN THEIR WORK OF PROTECTION":
NAVAL RATINGS TAKING UP GUARD DUTY AT THE ABERTILLERY COLLIERIES, SOUTH WALES.

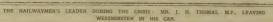
The Admiralty denied the reports that Bluejackets were engaged in pumping at some of the coal mines during the strike, and stated that "Naval ratings are only used to protect Admiralty property and to assist the military in their work of protection." A message from Cardiff on April 12 said that it had been found necessary to bring Naval men to Abertillery, as the miners at a mass meeting

had resolved not to respect their Federation's instructions to allow pumping to be resumed. When the mine management re-started the pumps, Monmouthshire Police came on guard, and later in the day a draft of 250 Bluejackets arrived by special train to assist in protecting those engaged in working the pumps. The Naval men were quartered in a drill hall that overlooks one of the collieries.

BEFORE THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE STRIKE WAS CANCELLED:

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL,







DIVERTED BY WIRELESS TO MALTA TO BRING AT DEVONPORT, WITH MEN ON



IN CHARGE OF THE ROAD TRANSPORT: LIEUT.-COL. SIR WALTER GIBBONS (ON THE LEFT) AT THE MINISTRY OF FOOD.



A REMARKABLE RESPONSE TO THE CALL FOR VOLUNTEER MOTOR-

Every precaution was taken by the authorities during the strike crisis to ensure the distribution of food supplies and the protection of those engaged in that work and other essential services. After the strike was cancelled, orders were issued on April 16 for the disbandment of the distributing centres which had been organized in the parks. The demobilisation was under the direction of Lieut-Col. C. F. Bell, in Hyde Park, and Lieut-Col. Sir Walter Gibbons, in Regent's Park. It had been intended to use Hyde Park as the headquarters of the milk supply. Regent's Park was to have been used as a clearing centre for general foodstring. Three thousands for thousand fire hundred moter-lorrise had been provided for discrimining stores from Regent's Park, and of these two thousand were already on duty there when the situation suddenly changed. Instructions for the park to

PRECAUTIONS FOR FEEDING AND PROTECTING THE PUBLIC.

PHOTOPRESS, CENTRAL PRESS, AND I.B.



HOME TROOPS TO ENGLAND: A TRANSPORT BOARD WAITING TO COME ASHORE.



A MOBILE WIRELESS UNIT IN KENSINGTON GARDENS DURING THE CRISIS: LAYING A COPPER-MESHED WIRE MAT IN THE ROUND POND.



DRIVERS FOR FOOD-DISTRIBUTION: A HUGE QUEUE OF APPLICANTS IN HYDE PARK.



RESPONSIBLE FOR FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN LONDON AND S.E. COUNTIES: BRIG.-GEN. HERBERT A. JONES (RIGHT).

be re-opened to the public were issued by the commandant. During the crisis a transport was ordered by wireless to Malta to bring home the 2nd Duke of Comwall's Light Infantry, various details of Royal Horse Artillery and other units, and a party of Naval ratings. In Kensington Gardens, where troops were encamped, there was a wireless installation. In explanation of our photograph (top right) it may be mentioned that, to complete the electrical circuit in wireless telegraphy, it is necessary for the instruments to be connected to the earth. In mobile wireless units, as illustrated above, it is usual to lay one or more mats of copper-methed wire on the ground; but a still better effect is obtained by laying the mat in water, when such is available.

BANK-NOTES USED AS BEER-LABELS: AUSTRIAN "FAMINE MONEY."



SHOWING KRONSEGG CASTLE (1776). A 20-HELLER NOTE FROM MITTELBERG.



2. WITH RUINED CASTLE (1541), AND BISHOP'S PALACE: A HOFKIRCHEN 20-HELLER NOTE.



SHOWING THE TOWN AND DANUBE : AN ARNSDORF .50-HELLER NOTE.



4. SHOWING A FAMOUS ROUK-CLIMB (SAUSTEIN) : A LAUSA 50-HELLER NOTE.



POETRY ON PAPER-MONEY: A 50-HELLER NOTE FROM PÖCHLARN, KNOWN IN NIBELUNG AND, ATTILA LEGEND.



"WORK AND DON'T DESPAIR"-A 50-HELLER NOTE FROM ALTENFELDEN.

MR. HERBERT VIVIAN writes: "An Austrian crown was worth about elevenpence before the war. Now it fetches less than? one-tenth of a penny, and has practically no purchasing power. In Switzerland, an Austrian 'beer' is still called crown-beer because it used to cost a crown before the war. Now it costs the equivalent of 150 crowns, and the sellers have taken to pasting crown-notes (Illustration No. 12) on the bottles, because they are cheaper than labels. Why the Government continues to issue them is a financial mystery. But the Government issues notes for 10, 20 and 50 hellers, a heller being worth one-hundredth of a crown-say, one-thousandth

of a penny. And local authorities have followed suit with Noth-geld, 'famine-money,' or 'misery-money.' Some of the 'famine-money is very pretty, and must cost much more than it is worth to produce. There is a large traffic in it for collections, and it is certainly quite as interesting as a postage-stamp. Some is extravagantly printed in gold, silver or bronze. The drawback of the gorgeous notes of the village of Weitersfelden (No. 9), in Upper Austria, is that the silver comes off. The values are 10, 20 and 50 heller (1-100d., 1-50d., and 1-20d.), but a collector pays 14 crowns for a set. Most of the 'famine-money' is illustrated with local views. Kufstein (No. 11)



7. AN ARCHBISHOP FOUNDING THE CHURCH: A SEFKIRCHEN " HELLER NOTE.



WITH A JUG, HORSESHOE, AND TOOLS: AN ALTENFELDEN 10-HELLER NOTE.



"GORGEOUS," BUT "THE SILVER COMES OFF !" A SILVER SO-HELLER NOTE FROM WEITERSFELDEN.



10, CALLING THE VILLAGE "A PARADISE": AN EIDENBERG 80-HELLER NOTE.



II. SHOWING ITS CASTLE: A RUFSTEIN 10-HELLER NOTE (WORTH 1-100TH OF A PENNY).



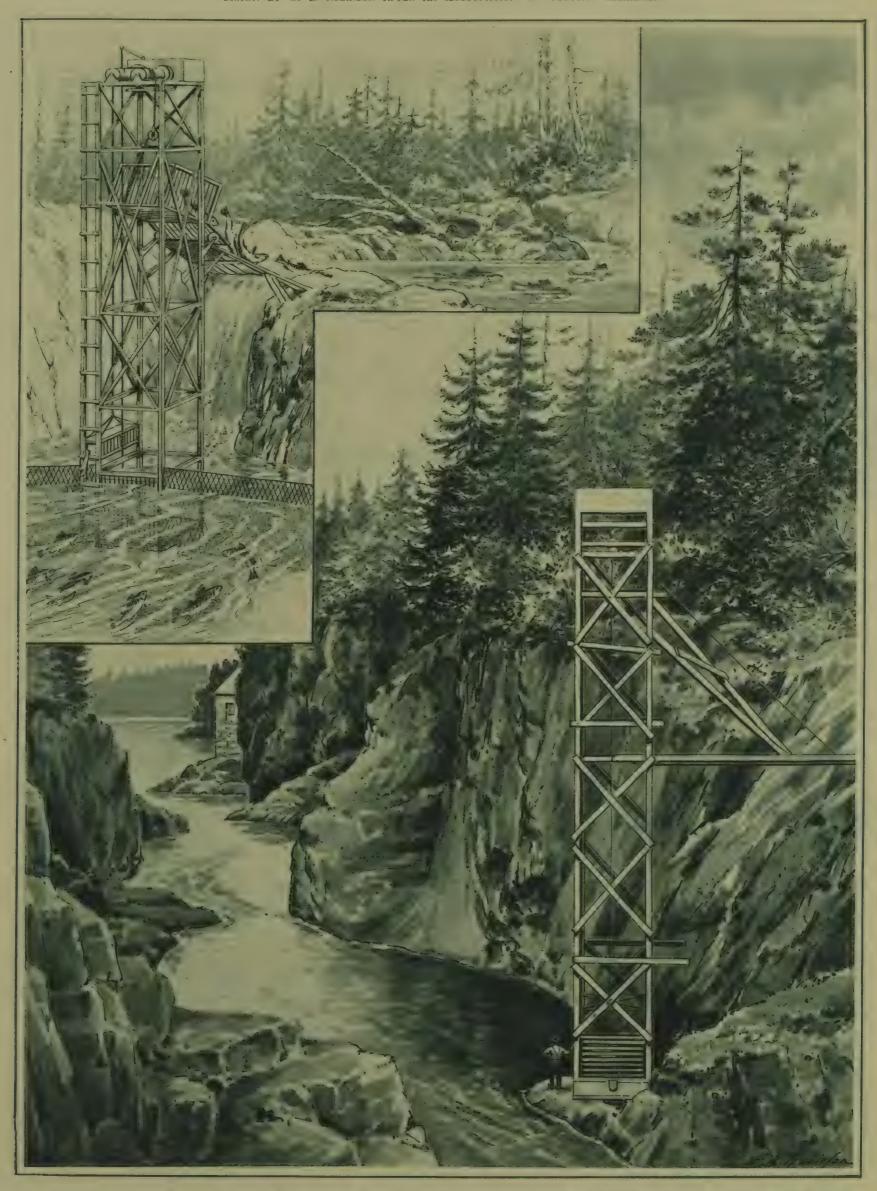
12. USED AS A BEER-LABEL IN SWITZERLAND, AS BEING CHEAPER: AN AUSTRIAN CROWN NOTE.

shows its famous castle; Eidenberg (No. 10) exhorts us to trust God in time of trouble, and accompanies a barrack-like building with some verses to the effect that the townlet is a Paradise. Mr. Bogg, the Burgomaster of Hoskirchen (No. 2), makes himself responsible for no less than 150,000 crowns (600), providing pictures of ruins, a castle of the year 1541, the market-square, and the episcopal palace, flanked by a bishop and a knight. Arnsdorf (No. 3) gives a view of its houses reflected in the Danube. The hill village of Mittelberg (No. 1) has a mazy design with the ruins of Kronsegg Castle (A.D. 1280). Lausa (No. 4), a centre of rock-climbing, exhibits the sheer pinnacles of Saustein (sow-stone).

Seekirchen (No. 7), a pretty lake-village near Salzburg, pictures an archbishop laying the foundation of her church in the Middle Ages. Altenfelden (Nos. 6 and 8) combines scenery with exhortations to work-needed in lazy Austria to-day. The 50-heller note shows a politician in a frock-coat grasping the horny hands of labourers, with scythe and mallet, bidding them 'work and not despair.' On one side of the 10-heller note is an almost Cubist picture of still life with a jug and a horse-shoe and various tools. Pöchlarn (No. 5), one of the oldest towns on the Danube, with Nibelung and Attila traditions, provides rhymes about quaffing and laughing and waves that lave its ancient shores."

FISH USING LIFTS OVER FALLS: A CANADIAN RIVER ELEVATOR.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON AFTER AN ILLUSTRATION IN "POPULAR MECHANICS."



TO ENABLE SALMON AND OTHER MIGRATING FISH TO PASS WATERFALLS WHEN ASCENDING RIVERS TO SPAWN:

AN INGENIOUS LIFT DEVISED BY THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

To enable migrating fish to pass such barriers as waterfalls and dams when ascending a river to spawn, an elevator designed by the Canadian Commissioner of Fisheries was placed in service at a 24 ft. fall in the St. Croix River, N.B., as shown in the upper drawing. Guides, or walls, radiate from both sides to the opposite banks, so that fish are led to it. A cage in which they are trapped and carried to the top of the shaft, where they are automatically dumped into a sluice-way and discharged into the water on the up-stream side of the fall, is hoisted by means of a counter-poise tank periodically filled with water from

a supply reservoir surmounting the tower. The cage and tank are secured to the opposite ends of a cable that passes over pulleys at the top of the shaft. The elevator can be built to almost any required height, and may be placed a considerable distance from a fall. A longer sluice-way would then be needed. By regulating the valves the fish-cage can be lifted at intervals of from a few minutes to several hours, as desired. The upper drawing gives a fair idea of the construction and operation of the Fish Elevator. Below is shown a shaft during erection at a fall.—{Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.}

GUESTS SPRAYED WITH ROSE-WATER AND PERFUMED WITH FRANKINCENSE: HOSPITALITY IN MOROCCO.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN MOROCCO.



MOROCCO UNDER THE FRENCH PROTECTORATE: DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AND NATIVE DIGNITARIES ENTERTAINED IN THE MOROCCAN MANNER AT FEZ.

Within the old walls of the city of Fez stands the Dar ould Djamar, a beautiful palace once inhabited by a Moorish prince before it became the property of the Compagnic Ginérale Transatlantique, and was transformed into a European hotel provided with all modern confects, without losing its old character. On the occasion of the official inauguration of their Morth African automobile circuit, the Transatlantic General Company officered to a distinguished party of tourists in the Dar ould Djamar a Moorish reception at which were present, together with some French officers, the highest dignitaties of the city of Fez. After a banquet served, not after the Moorish fashion, but in the style of the best French hotels, the guests were entertained in the gergeous Moorish setting of the large drawing-room with native dances, munic, and refreshments. Musicians, singers, and celebrated dancie, while sweetened green test, flavoured

with peppermint, was distributed among the guests, along with Moroccan cakes, white macaroons, and pastries of triangular and pointed shape, called "gazelle's horas." Our picture shows in the foreground a guest helping himself to one of these cakes. Other girls, armed with silver seent-bottles taken from the trays, began to aspersse the guests with rose-water—sometimes in excess of their wishes! Others passed round the room with innense-burners, and perfumed the dresses of both ladies and gentlemen with incense furnes. The dancer represented in our picture is the celebrated Chaouia, whose services command high prices, her daily takings for her dancing being no less than 250 francs. The large opening at the end of the room on the injith sky is closed by an ornamental wrought-from grating—glass in Moorish buildings being only used for small windows, and then not always.—Diversite of the tunted states and crossical

VICTOR OF ESKISHEHR: MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA, NATIONALIST.

PHOTOGRAPHS (COPYRIGHT) BY THE "PUBLIC LEDGER," U.S.A.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA came into prominence after the Great War, when he usurped power in Anatolia, in alliance with the Young Turks, or Committee of Union and Progress. In July 1919, when he was sent to Trebizond and Samsun to suppress brigandage, he refused to obey the Turkish Government, and was made an outlaw. He then took possession of many vilayets, and in October 1919 set up his headquarters at Ismid, only forty miles from Constantinople. In 1920 Greek and Allied troops fought against him with success. Since the restoration of King Constantine to the throne of Greece, the Greek Army has been operating on its own account against the Kemalist -Turks 'in Anatolia. On [Continued opposite.



HEAD OF A GOVERNMENT FOR WHICH "A DELIRIUM OF ENTHUSIASM" WAS AROUSED BY THE RECENT VICTORY OVER THE GREEKS: MUSTAPHA KEMAL PASHA ADDRESSING THE TURKISH NATIONALIST ASSEMBLY AT ANGORA.

March 28 last the Greeks occupied Eskishehr (Dorylæum), a railway junction for Angora, which has been for some time the seat of Mustapha Kemal's administration. The Greeks, however, were unable to hold the town, and after a serious defeat, in which they were said to have lost 4000 men killed and wounded, they were obliged to retreat along their whole It will be line. recalled that Kemalist delegates, as well as those from the official Turkish Government at Constantinople, and delegates from Greece, attended the Allied Conference in London on March 12 for the revision of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey. At that time there was a cessation of hostilities, but fighting between the Greeks and Turks was



Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the head of the Turkish Nationalists, has at least done something to maintain the military prestige of his race. The recent victory of his forces over the Greeks at Eskishehr changed the aspect of affairs in Anatolia, and led to the proclamation of martial law in Greece. In a message from Constantinople on April 11, a "Times" correspondent said: "Both sides are busy preparing for a renewal of hostilities, and the Nationalist Turks are hurriedly

transferring their Caucasian Army to the western front. Anatolia is in the throes of war fever, owing to the unexpected success on the western front, which has created a delirium of enthusiasm for the Angora Government, the popularity of which is recovering from a bad slump, and is soaring giddily." A few days previously it was reported that negotiations with the Turks for the release of British prisoners detained by the Kemalists had not yet resulted in agreement.

NOT TO HIT THE EARTH AFTER ALL! A DISAPPOINTING COMET.

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.



AN EVENT THAT WAS EXPECTED TO OCCUR NEXT JUNE, BUT, IT IS NOW STATED, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE: THE PONS-WINNECKE COMET APPROACHING THE EARTH, AS IMAGINED BY AN ASTRONOMER.

The Pons-Winnecke Comet, so named because it was first discovered by Pons, of Marseilles (in 1818), and later re-discovered by Winnecke, appears about every 5% years. It has disappointed the astronomers of to-day, who expected it to become visible in February, and to collide with the Earth in June. Not until April 10, however, was it located, by an American astronomer, Professor Barnard, at the Yerkes Observatory, Wisconsin, and calculations showed that there would be no collision with the Earth, as the Comet would pass the crossing point of

the orbit some ten days before the Earth. The date of perihelion passage is June II or I2. During that month the Comet will be within a few million miles of us, but probably not conspicuous. A shower of meteors, however, may fall about June 27. In an article on a later page, Mr. Scriven Bolton, the well-known astronomer, who made the above drawing, discusses the possible effects of a collision between the Earth and a Comet, such as has occurred more than once in the history of our planet.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

By E. B. OSBORN.

" AT THE SUPREME COUNCIL " | (Eveleigh Nash: 7s. 6d. net), by Captain Peter Wright, will create as much stir as Colonel Repington's Diary, or even the enraptured reminiscences

SHOULD think

of Malice in Blunderland. The author was Assistant Secretary to the Council, and it is clear he knows a great deal-it is rather a pity, though, that Captain Wright was a scholar of the one institution in Oxford that has evolved its own peculiar manner, and still perpetuates the intellectual arrogance of the lines attributed to the " Jowler '

I am the Master of Balliol College; What I know not is not

knowledge.

I find myself distrusting the pontifical pronouncements of this young apologist for the politicians, who has not the slightest doubt that a few months of secretarial experience at the back provide a far better insight into the strategy and tactics of modern warfare on a vast scale than all the experience a generalissimo can gain at the front. He begins his argument by stating as a fact—a very doubtful one, when the wide margin between "bayonet strength" and gross personnel is considered, and also the all-important point that a large proportion of our men were merely soldiers still in the making-that "for three whole years, from January 1915 to the end of 1917, the Allies on the Western Front were in a numerical superiority, which at times reached as high as two to one." Why, then, did we not finish off the war in 1916 or 1917? Captain Peter Wright's answer is a bit crude:

Because the Allied generals and statesmen did not understand their business and were mostly fools, and obstinate fools at that.

Fortunately, this authority admits there were a few exceptions-Mr. Lloyd George among the statesmen, for example, and Marshal Foch among the soldiers. He thinks little of M. Clemenceau; if a tiger, only a stuffed nursery tiger. Our critic writes as follows of the Battle of St. Quentin:

The military student come to consider St. Quentin a model of what a defeat ought to be.

with a complete perfection of its own, surpassing even masterpieces . . . like Cambrai.

The answer to this taunt is to be found in General Gough's history of what the Fifth Army, in spite of its long and almost shadowy line, did during the German offensive in the spring of 1918. For Haig and Robertson Captain Wright has nothing but contempt. His remarks could only be made by one who knows nothing of the peculiar relations between a general and his armies in the field. Just as modern discipline is best defined as "confidence in one's pals," so the belief of his officers and men in the character of their general (here, as always, and in all man's activities, character is destiny), magnifies his authority and multiplies their resistance-power, both their daring and their endurance. This is perhaps the greatest spiritual factor in war,

and every true soldier knows its vast significance.

The lack of a unified command is always a serious disadvantage, and has often proved disastrous. Captain Peter Wright is correct in attributing to it the prolonged resistance of Germany on the West Front. But he is wrong in suggesting that the Allied generals-in particular, Haig and Pétain, were solely, or even chiefly, to blame in this case. To adapt Stephen Crane's famous epigram in praise of the way London traffic is managed, it was not the politicians who were at fault. It was not the soldiers. It was the politicians and the soldiers. The truth is that we only get the best leadership in war when statesman and soldier are united in one and the same person,

functions must be, has no root in the national will, but is merely a nominee of the President, and removable at his pleasure. Still, it is very surprising to

find President Wilson treating this high functionary like a mere shorthand clerk, and not only ignoring his advice, but actually omitting to answer his letters, or even acknowledge them! Well has it been said that the American President was created in the likeness of George the Third at the height of his authority as a "patriot king," for President Wilson as a peacemaker was more of an

autocrat in his second term of office than any sovereign of his time. One rather admires the ruthless and . concentrated zeal of this Professor at the Conference table, especially when one thinks of the man as now old and broken, and of the grandiose dream, which inspired his reckless enthusiasm, and is now a small and impotent mechanism. Here is Mr. Lansing's just criticism of one of the dangerous phrases he invented, to lead the minds of men and nations out of the path of political commonsense into the quagmire of sheer sentimentality:

The more I think about the President's declaration as to the right of "self-determination," the more convinced I am of the danger of putting such ideas into the minds of certain races. It is bound to be the basis of impossible demands on the Peace Congress and create trouble in many lands. . . . The phrase is simply loaded with dynamite. It will raise hopes which can never be realised. It will, I fear, cost thousands of lives. These words were written in a note dated Dec. 20, 1918, and in the countries and among the races named by Mr. Lansing the very troubles he foresaw have actually occurred. Today the President's willo'-the-wisp phrases are on all rebellious lips, and the fact that the shining thereof is the light that never was on sea or land, a mystic radiance visiting the eyes of a visionary, will not help those who are led by it into a sort of political Irish bog.

The strike clouds are gathering, and the storm threatens to break as I finish this dissertation. A correspondent asks for the name of a reliable book on coal-

mining and coal-miners, and I can recommend Mr. H. F. Bulman's complete treatise on the subject. "COAL MINING AND THE COAL MINES" Methuen: 15s. net), which was published about this time last year, is an invaluable work which does justice both to the stark qualities of the miners and to the energy and enterprise of the coal-owners. Mr. Bulman, who has lived for many years among working miners, tells a little story which defines the miner's character in a lightning-flash. A visitor to a mining village, where a strike was going on, asked one of the men what he was striking for. "I'm d—d if I know," was the reply; "but we're going to get it." The same high praise cannot be given to "The Story of the Durham Miners (1662-1921)" (Labour Publishing Company; 5s. net), by Sidney Webb, which is history warped by political predilections and economic prejudice.



FOUND IN THE BINDING OF A LANCASHIRE LAWYER'S EOOK OF FORMS: SIXTEENTH-CENTURY FRENCH PLAYING CARDS-HAND-COLOURED AND WOOD-ENGRAVED.

In the "Bulletin" of the John Rylands Library at Manchester we read: "An interesting and important addition has been made to the Library's collection of early wood-engravings under quite accidental circumstances. In the binding of a manuscript volume of legal forms, which at one time belonged to a Preston solicitor, it was found that the binder had used a number of playing cards to reinforce the cover. These have been carefully removed and mounted. There are seventy-one cards, forming parts of at least two packs. Some of them have been much cut away, but on several of the picture cards, which have been coloured by hand, the names of the printers survive. One pack was printed by G. Hervieu at Rouen, in or about 1572, the other by Jean Gaultier at Paris in or about 1576. They must therefore have been imported into this country in the time of Queen Elizabeth."—[By Courtesy of the Librarian of the John Rylands Library, Manchester.]

> historic examples being Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Cromwell, Frederick the Great, and Napoleon.

> In years to come the history of the peace will be regarded as hardly second in interest and importance to the history of the war., In "THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS: A PERSONAL NARRATIVE" (Constable; 16s. net), by Robert Lansing, one of the protagonists in the Peace Conferences at Paris makes a contribution of great consequence to the former subject. Mr. Lansing differed from President Wilson on almost every issue, refusing his adhesion in the all-important matters of the Wilsonian theory of the League of Nations and the surrender to Japan of the Shantung Peninsula. In the American system of governance, the Secretary of State, great and responsible as his position and

SWISS LAKE-DWELLINGS 7000 YEARS OLD-REVEALED BY DROUGHT.

RECONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS OF THE BRITISH LAKE-DWELLING BY A. FORESTIER.



LEFT UNCOVERED BY THE RECEDING WATER OF THE LAKE OF MORAT DURING THE RECENT DROUGHT IN SWITZERLAND: PILE FOUNDATIONS OF PREHISTORIC LAKE-DWELLINGS.



AS IT WAS 2000 YEARS AGO: AN ANCIENT BRITISH LAKE-DWELLING. -A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING.



THE CIVILISED ANCIENT BRITON: THE GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE—A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING.



ONLY VISIBLE IN NORMAL TIMES THROUGH THE WATER: PILE-FOUNDATIONS IN THE LAKE OF MORAT, REVEALED BY THE SWISS DROUGHT.



BELIEVED TO BE 7000 YEARS OLD: FILES ON WHICH LAKE-DWELLINGS WERE BUILT, AT GRENG, ON THE LAKE OF MCRAT, IN SWITZERLAND.



BY NO MEANS MERE WOAD-PAINTED SAVAGES: ANCIENT BRITONS OF THE GLASTONBURY LAKE-DWELLINGS -A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING.

The pile-foundations of prehistoric lake-dwellings, believed to be 7000 years old, were recently revealed by the sinking of lake levels in Switzerland, caused by an exceptional drought, which lasted three months, on the mountain glaciers. The remains of a large settlement became visible at Greng, near the Lake of Morat, and others on Lake Neuchatel and near Morges, on the Lake of Geneva. The existence of such lake-dwellings was first revealed by a similar drought in 1854. They were built on wooden platforms supported on piles driven into the bed of the lake, the object being, of course, to obtain protection from attack. People lived in them from about 5000 B.C. down almost to historic times. They were

probably destroyed by fire. A British lake settlement existed near Glastonbury, in Somersetshire, some 2000 years ago. Its remains were excavated in 1911, and the above drawings by Mr. Forestier (reproduced here for purposes of comparison) appeared in our issue of December 2 in that year. They bring out the fact, based on evidence discovered, that the ancient Briton was by no means the woad-painted savage he was once represented to be, but had considerable skill in arts and crafts and lived a more or less civilised life. The same is true of the Swiss lake-dwellers, as the discovery of ornaments and other relics attests.—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]

POLO-AND SNOW! THE AMERICANS START SERIOUS PRACTICE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ROLCH.

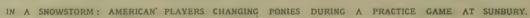


THE coming test matches will be the eighth of the series of games between England and America. The first contest dates back to 1886, when a Hurlingham team, under the captaincy of the late Mr. John Watson, went to America to compete for a cup presented by the Westchester Polo Club, no longer in existence. On that occasion, England won the two matches played. The next match was in 1900. Nine years later the famous "Big Four" from Meadow Brook captured the trophy, and it was not regained by England until 1914. In December, 1919, the Hurlingham Polo Committee, with Field-Marshal Earl Haig as Chairman, chose a Hurlingham America Cup Defence Committee, and the members of the Club put up some £12,000, to ensure the chosen defenders being well mounted. Of the American captain it may be noted that Mr. Milburn is an Oxford man, and, in addition to gaining a polo Blue, got his Blue twice for rowing, as a member of the Oxford crew in the Boat-Races of 1902 and 1903.



MR. DEVEREUX MILBURN (CAPTAIN; BACK).







MR. T. HITCHCOCK, JUN.



MR. C. C. RUMSEY.



3.20%

MR. J. WATSON WEBB.

It was announced early this month that the American team chosen to make the attempt to recover the International Polo Cup at Hurlingham, in June, would consist of Messrs. L. E. Stoddard (No. 1); Thomas Hitchcock, Jun. (No. 2); J. Watson Webb No. 3; and Devereux Milburn (Back); with Messrs. C. C. Rumsey and Earl W. Hopping as Reserves. At the moment of writing, there seem doubts as to writher or no Mr. Hopping will play. Serious practice began at Sunbury on April 16. The American team then included Mr. R. E. Strawbridge, Sen., who played Back in the absence of Mr. Milburn, who is the captain

of the team, and will finally decide the composition of his side on his arrival. Mr. Stoddard played with the opposing team. Each contest for the Cup, now held by Hurlingham, is for the best of three matches. The first of these will be on June 18; the second on June 22; and the third—if a third be called for on June 25. Mr. Watson Webb, by the way, is left-handed. As usual, the visiting team will be finely mounted, having the pick of fifty ponies, who are already acclimatised, having been here since the end of last year, and been housed, at the King's invitation, at the Royal Mews, Hampton Court.



told them but I'm going to try and dreame it again to-night only dreame it quicker so I can have sum before I wake up."

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THE

By J. T. GREIN.

ORBES - ROBERTSON! It was good to behold his sculptural features, to hear his beautiful voice again-that voice which all the world over has sent forth the words of Shakespeare, and still in echo lives in the memories of playgoers of great cities from Amsterdam to Vienna. For Forbes-Robertson playing Hamlet on the Continent and in the States has done more for the reputation of British histrionic art than any man living. Yonder they rank him with the great, as we revere him as the undisputed leader of his profession. For some years now, through his delicateness of health, we have seen less of him than we desire; but whenever our stage is under discussion his name crops up as one of its proudest possessions, as our past-master of diction, as the standard-bearer of all that is noble and exalted in dramatic art. Thus, we rejoiced at the opportunity, given by Gerald Christie's Lecture Agency, to pay him homage at the Wigmore Hall, where, led by Ellen Terry, that other jewel in our Thespian crown, the world of art, of literature, of the Press foregathered to hear him speak of the Bard and kindle our memory with scenes which in past days cemented his fame. He began with a charming picture of his paternal home in Bedford Square, a shrine of Shakespeare's cult, where, with men and women of fame around him, Forbes-Robertson's father instilled love of the national poet into his children. He then plunged boldly into rapid outlines of "the King's" dramas, incidentally recited with the fervour of youth the speech of Buckingham that made him famous in a couple of minutes; drew parallels between Hamlet and Macbeth, reincarnated his greatest glory in "To be or not to be," declaimed with pathos and power the Murder Scene in Macbeth, and sent us home in happiness with two anecdotes-a fitting conclusion, after the Roman manner, of an evening pregnant with thought, emotion, and tragedy. And as we went hence we hoped that these lectures would be a prelude to his return to the stage, where he is sorely missed, and where now, as ever, his personality, his voice, and his diction would-to use his own modest words -- "keep the torch of Shakespeare's genius flickering."

Apropos of "Up in Mabel's Room," at the Playhouse, I feel tempted to quote one of the delightful chestnuts which Forbes-Robertson picked from his rich tree of reminiscences. A manager received a very bad play from a young author,

and he wrote—
"My DEAR SIR,—I have read your play. Oh,
my dear Sir!"

Oh, my dear Charles Hawtrey-to allow a renowned artist like you to perform acrobatics under a four-poster! I could have cried with

TO THE PROPERTY OF - Land Comment

AN ELLEN TERRY RÔLE IN A WILLS PLAY REVIVED: MISS GLADYS COOPER IN THE NAME-PART OF "OLIVIA," AT THE ALDWYCH.

Miss Gladys Cooper makes a charming heroine of "Olivia" -- W. G. Wills' dramatic version of Coldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." It was one of Miss Ellen Terry's most famous parts.

Photograph by Stage Photo Co.

rage if my sense of humour had not impelled me to grin and bear it. But pray let us soon have Mabel's room instead of her company.

Some ten years ago or so, two beautiful women dazzled the stage of London. They both came from America, and were great chums. The one was Suzanne Sheldon, the other Julie Opp, who has just died in New York. Both made romantic marriages. Miss Sheldon became Mrs. Henry Ainley; Miss Opp, Mrs. Robert Loraine, and later Mrs. William Faversham (her second actor-husband



AN ENGLISH COMEDY THAT CHARMED AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA: (L. TO R.) MR. A. SCOTT-GATTY AS ERNEST, AND MR. CYRIL MAUDE AS ANDREW BULLIVANT IN THE REVIVAL OF "GRUMPY," AT THE CRITERION.

"Grumpy" proved the most popular item in Mr. Cyril Maude's tour in the United States and Australia. Its revival at the Criterion was very welcome.-[Photograph by Stage Photo Co.]

was the Robert Loraine of the States). Suzanne Sheldon, still happily with us, leaped into same in Brieux' "Maternity." Julie Opp went back to New York. She had a vogue in London at the St. James's Theatre under the unforgettable George Alexander: she was a grande dame of exquisite mien and manners; as an actress she rarely obtained general suffrage, but one day by one line she heralded the promise of great possi-

bilities. That was in Justin Huntly McCarthy's splendid melodrama "If I Were King!" (Revive it! Revive it!) At the end of the second act, when George Alexander appeared in all the glory of his manhood, Julie Opp, the heroine, had what the French call the coup de foudre. She fell in love with the hero, and the curtain descended upon the words "A man has come to Court." These words Julie Opp uttered with such a dignity, in such exaltation, with such statuesque grace of pose, that the audience was electrified. Next day criticism was a chorus of praise and promise-but the promise remained unfulfilled. She went home to become a worshipper and a worthy partner of her dashing second husband, William Faversham.

Some day, when the sea-serpent is in season and the theatres are closed, I may write an essay on the mentality of our audiences. It is a fruitful vine for the observer, and the last days have once more thrown a strange sidelight on it. After the war, the theatre was in excelsis-people went to see anything, even if it were nothing. How often have I not heard at libraries, hotels, and district messenger offices the weird question: "Are there seats anywhere to be had?" Never mind the play, the actors, the nature of the thing-it was just the nostalgia of the theatre that obsessed the crowd. Then came the slump, a faint revival, a string of

fine plays-towards the end of last year-the demand for Shakespeare and intellectual plays. So hope swelled the manager's breast. But, lo and behold! that ugly word "strike" fell—a bolt from the blue; bang! went the box-office thermometer-in some cases perilously near zeroand long faces flanked lean receipts. Yet the cinemas stayed full and the "pubs" grew fullerthere was plenty of desire to drown apprehension in pictures and in beer, but the theatres were taboo. Can anyone explain the strange phenomenon? Are, perhaps, the prices of admission

plus tax at the bottom of it all? If so, the managers may be well advised not to disregard the omen. Our theatre is the dearest in the world except Paris, where it is part of the nation's life and mission. Does the theatre give the value for what it takes? Ask the Gallery First Nighters, and then reverse the engines before the cinema captures more landmarks in the world of the London Theatre. Mene, mene !

I wish to offer no comments on the reappearance of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, but lay a wreath of admiration and homage on her monument of glorious memories of the past.

Let us rejoice that Isadora Duncan has returned to us with a crown of Titian hair on a Junoesque figure, and that when she is herself-in real dance-she still realises the poetry of motion. For there are two Isadoras: the one is an artist who knows what is "great and good and beautiful"; the other is a kins-woman of the late Thomas Phineas Barnum, he who knew so well that mundus vult decipi, and that a blare goes further than a whisper. When Isadora tries to interpret Liszt and Chopin in contortions of sempiternal slowness and often of incomprehensibility; when she has but two facial expressions—a contraction of pain and a grin of artificial suavity; when in mimicking a hallowed "Marche Funèbre" she fails to realise the opening of the gates of Paradise after the elegy of the prelude, I, for one, who have seen all the great dancers of half a century, am not to be taken in. It is the Barnum side of her talent which bamboozles the uninitiated masses and quand-même slaves at her chariot. But when she dances in still picturesque undulation of arms, in grace of

picturesque footsteps, in wafting of veils, designing beautiful arabesques, in wedding her whole being to the magnificent piano-playing of Walter Rummel, then I recall with great pleasure those days when her appearance in the great cities of Europe provoked a joyful revolution of choreography, and she taught the public as well as her pupils that nature has given us limbs to vie in eloquence with the lips. To Isadora Duncan's better half, my salaam!



AN ELLEN TERRY RÔLE IN A WILLS PLAY BURLESQUED: MISS RENÉE MAYER AS MARGUERITE IN THE NEW GAIETY PIECE, "FAUST ON TOAST."

The Gaie y production of "Faust on Toast" (a burlesque of W. G. Wills' adaptation from Goethe, in which Miss Ellen Terry created the part of Marguerite) arranged for April 16, was postponed.

Photograph by Malcolm Arbuthnot.



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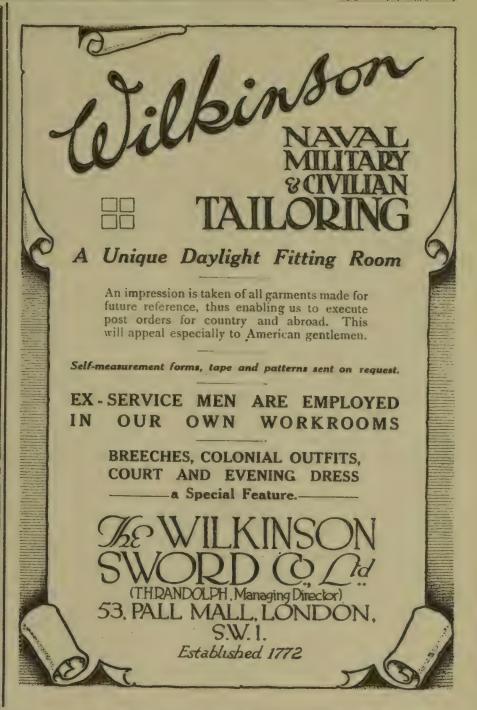
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LADIES' NEWS.

EAVING one's happy home these days is no light undertaking, as there is a beautiful uncertainty as to when one may be able to return. However, we learnt to carry on in the Great War, so we just carry on now, everyone doing the best they can. Many postponements of social events have been, and are being, made. That of the wedding of Captain Lord Somers to Miss Finola Meeking had to do with the illness of Miss Meeking's only sister, as well as the bridegroom's leave, and was only for three days, to allow her to recuperate sufficiently to be chief bridesmaid, and to be sure of the bridegroom turning up. Balls are being postponed, but some will be held if possible. That for the Navy League, which was to have been at the Albert Hall on the 27th, is among those postponed. The dance for the Ivory Cross, at the Grafton Galleries last week,

APPEALING ON BEHALF OF A WELL - KNOWN ORPHAN SCHOOL: MR. F. RICHMOND.

Mr. Richmond is the Appeal President of the Maintenance Fund of the Warehousemen, Clerks and Drapers' Schools at Purley, for orphan boys and girls. As a war memorial of the textile trade, a second school is to be opened at Addington, Surrey. Mr. Richmond is appealing for contributions towards the £30,000 required,

was very successful. The fox-trot competition proved amusing, and Miss Megan Lloyd George presented the prizes. The King moved the Court to town about a month sooner than had been intended. It is ever his Majesty's way to consider his Ministers and be at hand when there is a crisis.

No one will, I am certain, have any feeling of rancour about the ex-German Empress. She did not even have the solace of a peaceful, tranquil close to a life which could never have been a happy one. She was last over here early in 1913, when the Memorial to Queen Victoria, in front of Buckingham Palace, was unveiled. At that time she looked very well; her silver white hair suited her, and she dressed throughout the short visit imposingly, and made, on each of her public appearances, a memorable figure. Her only daughter was also here—then a quiet, uninteresting girl to look at, and seeming rather bored. The late ex-Empress is said to have met her husband here in England. She never took any part in

affairs in her own country, but was said to have managed many matters for her family by exercise of clever diplomacy with her arbitrary and overbearing spouse. For jewellery she had a great love, and possessed a very fine collection of diamonds. During the war she spent most of her

time alone in Berlin, in constant anxiety about her beloved sons. Her husband, she knew, would take care of himself.



A DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON SUIT. In this uncertain climate it is just as well to have a garment which, while looking smart, is not too elaborate and flimsy, and Harrod's have devised the above costume, cut on the new saque lines and embroidered in contrasting colours

Spring, 1921, as pictured by Harrod's in their very attractive, newly issued book, is a vastly delightful outlook. It is calculated to drive from our minds sinister things, insistent as they have been, are, and, it is feared, will be. The book shows the newest and the best of everything in our world of dress, and the prices are beautifully less than they were. A suit, tailor-built, plain, neat, and smart, in fine wool gabardine, for 61 guineas, lined with silk, and having collar lapels and front bound with fine silk braid, made in half-a-dozen sizes, in navy, nigger and black, is something like a pleasant indication of returning to pre-war conditions. For an afternoon suit there is a delightful one cut on the new saque lines, and embroidered on the coat with smartly contrasted colours which are reproduced at the hem of the accordion-pleated skirt. This suit, a copy of a Paris model, costs only 12½ guineas, and is in several favourite colours and the finest gabardine. There are many most alluring pictures of all the things we

want to wear. Four pages have coats, capes, costumes, blouses, river and golf clothes, beautifully reproduced in colour. There are also pages for school-girls and for "littler" people too, both boys and girls. Illustrations, really good ones, descriptions and prices of everything women and children need will be found in Harrod's "Spring, 1921," which will be sent free to intending purchasers, all of whom will welcome the great moderation in price of everything in this book.

The threatened outbreaks sent many women on quests for overalls, for they mean work, and overalls are the things to work in. Debenham and Freebody, always ready, have not only overalls, but really practical coat frocks suitable for women volunteers to go to offices in, as



ENGAGED TO MR. LESLIE GWILT: MISS MARJORY ASTON-RAMM.

Aston-Ramm is elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Aston-Ramm, of Ashlands, Watford. She is well known in Society and in theatrical circles.

the first-mentioned are for manual work and for canteen service. The big house in Wigmore Street, which has the real spirit of carrying on strong in its organisation, has really beautiful spring clothes on show now, and also, what is of vast importance to mothers, a large choice of styleful and practical clothes for school-girls. Their post-Easter outfit is the most important of the year, and because of Debenham and Freebody's great reputation for school clothes, the mantle of Swears and Wells has fallen on them over their own, and they are appointed to many of the most important girls' schools in Britain.



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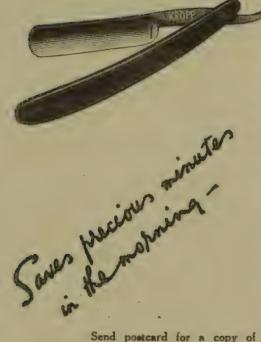
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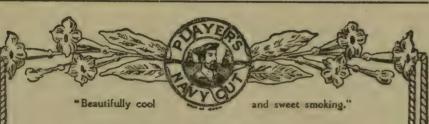
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THE CULT OF THE POSTAGE STAMP.

BY FRED J. MELVILLE.

FROM the new kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, the land of the Yugo or Southern Slavs, there is to hand a beautifully engraved set of three stamps of a charity postal issue. They are sold at a supplement over their face-value, the extra charge being collected by the post-office in aid of the fund for the wounded warriors of the Serb and allied Slav races. These fine engravings have been printed to the

order of the Yugo-Slav Government in America, and as productions of the American Bank Note Company they are well finished, and present a striking contrast to the crude but interesting lithographs and typographed stamps which have been produced at Laibach and Belgrade during the past two-and-a-half years.

The 10 paras carmine stamp is sold at double that amount, 20 paras, half going to pay the postage, and the other half to the soldiers' fund. The design on this stamp is from an historical painting by Krstitch, a Serb artist, and it deals with an incident of the battle of Kossovo, the Field of Blackbirds. It was on the plain of Kossovo that the Turks, under Sultan Murad I., defeated the ancient Serbian Empire and put an end, for five centuries at least, to the independence of the Serbs. That was in 1389, and in Serb folk-lore there is told the story of a young girl who went out after the battle to seek her

lover, Orlovic Pavlé, among the wounded or the slain. In the picture on the stamp the heroine of Kossovo is seen giving water to a wounded warrior.

The next stamp, 15 paras sepia (sold for 30 paras), is an allegory of the exodus of the Serbs from their fatherland during the great war in 1915. The stamp picture appears to have been derived from a statue, and shows a Serbian soldier clad in sheepskin, with a staff in one hand and a rifle in the other. On the base of the statue one can read in microscopic letters "A travers l'Albanie"—across Albania, the course of the great retreat,

The third of these stamps is the 25 paras light blue, which is sold for 50 paras. On this is depicted an allegory of the new Slav union—a Serb, a Croat, and a Slovene upholding the royal crown of Serbia.

All three stamps were put on sale at Belgrade on Jan. 30, the day on which the "martyr" capital was decorated with the Legion of Honour by the French.

About the same time the Yugo Slavs inaugurated their new definitive series of stamps, which they have also secured from America, and which are of a handsome and well-finished design, embodying on the low values a portrait of Prince Alexander, and on the high values a portrait of King Peter. This



New Yugo-Slav stamps: Nos. 1, 2, and 3—a charity postal issue. (1) 10 paras carmine, showing the heroine of Kossovo giving water to a wounded warrior; (2) 15 paras sepia, showing a Serbian soldier of the Great War; (3) 25 paras light-blue, showing a Serb, a Croat, and a Slovene upholding the Serbian Crown. No. 4. One of the new definitive Yugo-Slav series: a 2-para stamp with a portrait of Prince Alexander.

Stamps supplied by Mr. F. J. Melville, 110, Strand, W.C.2.

set consists of fourteen denominations from 2 paras to 10 dinars. All these stamps are inscribed in Cyrillic and in Latin characters with the name of the new State, "Kraljevstvo Srba, Hrvata, i Slovenaca" (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes).

Among well-dressed men a "Stetson" is the standard word which stands for durability, beauty and efficiency in hats. The John B. Stetson Company have been known in this country over twenty years. The secret of the excellence of their special felt hats is simple. The Stetson Company use only the finest furs—North American beaver, South American nutria, and European hare and coney.

IF A COMET STRUCK THE EARTH.

(See Illustration on Page 547.)

THE question, "If we struck a comet, what would happen?" was again raised by the approach of Winnecke's Comet on its return journey to the Sun. In passing Jupiter it was diverted from its usual path by the mighty attraction of that planet. If we passed through a comet's tail, it is questionable whether we should ever be conscious of the fact; and even if its properties were of a poisonous nature, no ill effects

would be experienced, owing to extreme rarefaction. The Earth has passed through many tails in the past, and probably through that of Halley's Comet in 1910.

A collision with the actual head of a comet would, one would think, prove more serious. It is, however, certain that the head is not solid, but may represent a huge conglomeration of small solid meteoric bodies, rendered luminous by incessant collisions between them. Probably nothing would happen beyond a meteor shower of exceptional severity. There is no indication to show that the Earth in the past has suffered materially through collision with a large celestial body, although we are correct in assuming that it has more than once during all the ages passed through the head of a comet.

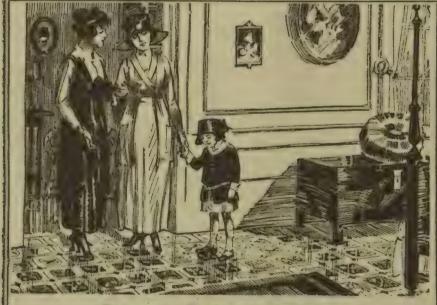
Incidentally, remnants of a collision supposed to have occurred about 5000 years ago with a comparatively small body are

found near Canyon Diablo, North Arizona. The site is a huge crater, three quarters of a mile in diameter, scattered for miles around with meteoric iron. It is 600 ft. deep, the walls rising above the outlying plain 150 ft.

But for our atmosphere, which stands as a defence against celestial intruders such as meteoric matter, life on this globe of ours would be an uncertain factor.

The damage which would be wrought by the collision of a comet with the Earth is, as far as we know, averted, since the small solid meteoric particles are dissipated into vapour before reaching the Earth.

Scriven Bolton, F.R.A.S.



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Johnson's Prepared Wax contains no oil, consequently it does not gather or hold the dust, and it never becomes soft or sticky in the hottest weather or from the heat of the body. It will quickly and permanently remove that bluish, cloudy appearance from your piano and mahogany furniture.

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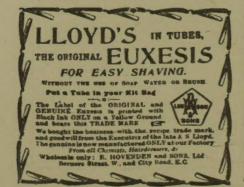
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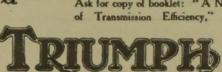
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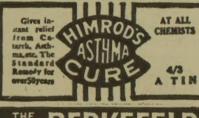


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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Taxation Relief Foreshadowed.

In a letter to the Commercial Motor Users' Association, the Minister of Transport foreshadows a reduction in the motor-car tax. The new impost looks like realising a great deal more money than was anticipated, and whether it is that the Ministry has assessed the contribution of mechanical transport at a certain figure, and does not desire it to be ex-

ceeded, or whether there is another reason behind it, there seems to be a probability that there will be a reduction of the tax very shortly. As a matter of fact, I understand that there has been a suggestion under discussion for effecting a reduction of no less than 25 per cent, under the terms of the forthcoming Finance Bill. Whether anything will come of this remains to be seen; but there seems to be little doubt that at long last the realisation is being driven home that a single form of traffic is being asked to contribute far more than its share to the maintenance of the highways. I have a shrewd suspicion that this has come about as a consequence of the very greatly increased contribution which the new scheme of taxation has drawn from the owners of commercial motor vehicles, whose representatives were responsible in no small degree for the imposition of the horsepower tax. It is quite clear that they did not foresee how badly their interests would be hit, or they would not have been so keen in their advocacy of the tax. Up to the end of March they paid over 21 millions in taxation, against but a small proportion of this sum under the old system, whereby they were taxed at the rate of

threepence per gallon on their petrol, where this fuel was used. Incidentally, the private motorist paid up to the same date no less than 3½ millions to the Exchequer.

A Vauxhall Apprenticeship Scheme. If the British motor industry is to hold its own, more attention must be paid to the technical training of the workers than has

been given to it in the past. This fact seems to be meeting with more recognition every day, and now most of the larger concerns have adopted a scheme of apprenticeships which will go far towards providing the industry with the skilled labour which is so essential to its success. One of the best of these

is that adopted by the Vauxhall Company in their works at Luton. There are three classes of apprentices: engineering students from 16 to 18 years old; trade apprentices from 16 to 17; and operator-apprentices of the same age. There is a technical school attached to the works, which are quite in the front rank as regards equipment. In addition to the training given in the works, further instruction is available at the Luton Technical Institution, so that there is every opportunity available for the



AT LORD LONDESBOROUGH'S SEAT NEAR LINCOLN: A 20-25-H.P. RUSTON-HORNSBY CAR AT THE GATES OF BLANKNEY HALL.

youth who is determined to acquire the knowledge necessary to fit him for his future career in the motor engineering industry.

Youths in Class 1 are required to have had a sound secondary or technical education, and these will go the round of the shops, and will spend some time in the drawing office. The training thus given will fit them to become responsible heads of departments, works managers, designers, etc. In this class a premium is charged. The trade apprentice class is for boys who will ultimately become fitters, turners, and so forth; while Class 3 provides for the training of boys as efficient operators of machine tools. Altogether, the scheme is a comprehensive one and

quite admirable in conception. Anyone who may be interested is invited to communicate with the Works Manager at Luton.

Motorists and the Strike Crisis.

During the crisis trought about by the threats of the Triple Alliance to plunge the transport services of the country into chaos, thousands of motorists placed their cars and themselves at the disposal of the motoring organisations to carry out any essential services that might be required. The general feeling

among these, so far as it was possible to ascertain it through the conversations one heard at various centres, was that the Government, as such, might go hang for all anybody cared. The motorist has every reason to dislike this Government for the discrimination which it has exercised against a class of the community which is always among the very first to rise to the occasion when emergencies such as that of last week-end have to be met. He still rankles under a sense of acute injustice because of the iniquitous taxation which has been levied upon his car and its possession, and in the mass he would do nothing to help the Government out of a mess which simply concerned the Administration. In such a case as the recent strike menace, however, the question becomes one of citizenship, and even of self-defence, and on all hands one heard, when the matter was discussed at all, that it was simply this feeling and no other which had prompted motorists to volunteer their services. It struck me very forcibly that there is a point at which patience under patent injustice can be exhausted, and that this point has very nearly been reached in this particular case. In fact, I believe that the motoring organisations received a small

that the motoring organisations received a small proportion of very pointed, not to say rudely, phrased refusals of service in response to their call for volunteers. Of course, one does not seek to justify this minority. Quite the contrary, but it is worth while recording the fact of its existence.

The London Motor Garage, of Wardour Street, W., announce that an expert will be in attendance at the garage daily for the purpose of effecting minor adjustments and repairs to cars left for garage, and to give advice and assistance. This service is absolutely free of charge, except for material or accessories used.

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After the most exhaustive examination into the relative 'value for money' of the numerous cars exhibited at this year's Olympia motor show, in my considered judyment the 1921 model of the 16-h.p. Talbot-Darracq is in every respect the car as representing 'value for money.'..."

W. H. Berry

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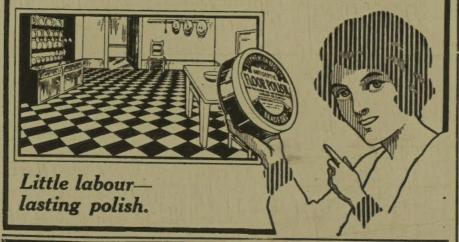
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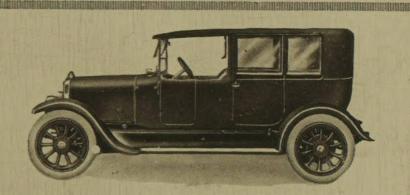
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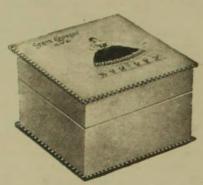
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MR. Austin Brereton has compressed much Interesting London history into a small space in a little booklet entitled "The Hotel Cecil: a Glimpse of Old London and the New." As the author of "The Literary History of the Adelphi" and other works, Mr. Brereton is well qualified to record the many historical associations of this famous district.



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tended to appeal to all smokers, but more especially to ladies. They are sold in dainty boxes which admirably express the atmosphere of the Society Eve. The tobacco is manufactured from extra fine pure Turkish leaf, specially selected in small quantities for its extreme mildness, very smooth flavour, and delicate aroma. Each cigarette is made by hand, and special processes free them from all tobacco dust and nicotineforming ingredients, thus rendering them absolutely harmless to the most delicate throat. A "Letter of

Eve" is enclosed in each box. There is a large variety of these Letters, which will be continuously amplified. The prices—namely, 2s. 6d. for 25; 5s. for 50; 9s. 9d. for 100-follow out the State Express policy of producing high-class cigarettes at moderate rates.

"THE PEEP SHOW," AT THE HIPPODROME.

IN "The Peep Show," the Hippodrome has given us something really good in the shape of revue. It starts off with the fantastic notion of a trip to the moon, but the rest of its "peeps" deal in things of earthly beauty and earthly humour, and the strain on the pleasure-seeker's imagination is never made too severe. Thus, if we are carried for a moment into the atmosphere of legend or history to watch the parting of Flora Macdonald and her Jacobite Prince, wholly topical is the fun of the glimpse at "Pre-War Land," where shop-keepers are full of civility and cabmen are almost embarrassingly amiable. So again, if we are glad to welcome, even with too thin a scheme to afford them full vitality, a group of Dickensian characters ranging from Dolly Varden to Scrooge and Sikes, we are kept close enough to the life of to-day-at its most luxurious-in the spectacle of "My Lady's Dressing-Table," with its dazzling display of all the accessories of a rich woman's toilet. As popular an item as any in this enjoyable 'Peep Show" is the vista of a music-printer's shop, in which the clever company at the Hippodrome revive music-hall songs of the past, and burlesque the manner in which they were originally rendered. At the head of the cast is that refreshing comedian, Mr. Stanley Lupino, whose Dickens portraits-his Uriah Heep and Sam Weller notably-whet our appetite for more. Capital work is also done by Mr. Benson Klore, most satisfying as Bill Sikes; by Mr. Allandale, a vivacious Pierrot; and by Miss Ruth French in her

dances; but Mr. Lupino's strongest support comes from Miss Annie Croft and Miss Mona Vivian.

During the war, M. Louis Raemaekers, the celebrated Dutchcartoonist, rendered great service to the Allied cause by his allegorical drawings. Messrs. H. J. Nicoll and Co ... Ltd., of Regent Street, the tailors who during the last hundred years havehad many roval and illustrious customers, have prevailed upon M. Raemaekers to do them a series of draw-



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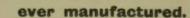
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